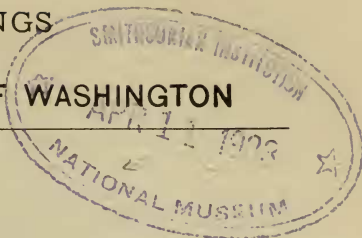


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



A NEW FROG, *ELEUTHERODACTYLUS WETMOREI*,
FROM THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI.

BY DORIS M. COCHRAN.

A small collection of reptiles and amphibians from Haiti, secured in 1927 by Dr. Alexander Wetmore of the United States National Museum while travelling on funds provided for zoological collecting by the late Mr. B. H. Swales, has already yielded a genus of Anguid lizards¹ new to science, and a new species of *Chamaelinorops*,² a genus formerly known only from Navassa. The frog described below I recognized as being distinct at the time these other new forms were being studied, but as the specimens were not in a good state of preservation, its description was put off in the hope that fresh material from the type locality could be obtained. It seems unlikely that such material will be forthcoming, therefore the following description has been drawn up. It is a pleasure to name the species for its collector.

Eleutherodactylus wetmorei, new species.

Diagnosis.—Belly granular; no spinelike tubercle on upper eyelid; toes and fingers very slightly webbed, rounded at the tips; head moderate; snout normally rounded in profile; tibio-tarsal articulation reaching to posterior corner of eye; vomerine teeth in 2 oblique groups behind and between the choanae; thigh and groin heavily marked with dark blotches on a pale ground.

Type.—U. S. N. M. No. 72617, an adult from Fonds-des-Nègres, Haiti, taken by Dr. A. Wetmore on April 5, 1927, from the nest of a palm-chat, *Dulus dominicus*, together with two tree-toads, *Hyla dominicensis*.

Description of the type.—Tongue broad, apparently not emarginate

¹A new genus of Anguid Lizards from Haiti. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 40, June 30, 1927, pp. 91-92.

²A new species of *Chamaelinorops* from Haiti. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 41, Mar. 16, 1928, pp. 45-47.

behind; vomerine teeth in two long oblique groups some distance behind the choanae, their outer ends not extending beyond the inner borders of the choanae; head moderate, without ridges; no apparent subgular pouch; nostril much nearer tip of snout than eye, its distance from the eye slightly exceeding the diameter of the latter; upper eyelid much narrower than interorbital space; tympanum equal to one-half the diameter of the eye, its distance from the eye somewhat less than its own diameter; disks of fingers large, that of first finger equal to about three-fourths the area of the tympanum; first finger shorter than second; toes with a vestige of a web at the base; disks of toes moderate, slightly smaller than those of the fingers; subarticular tubercles well-developed; apparently a very small inner and a still smaller outer metatarsal tubercle; plantar tubercles weak; apparently no tarsal fold; the bent limbs being pressed along the sides, knee and elbow overlap; the hind limb being adpressed along the sides, the tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the posterior corner of the eye; the hind limbs being placed vertically to the axis of the body, the heels overlap considerably; apparently no series of elongate glands either above the tympanum or forming a dorsolateral fold; skin very faintly shagreened above; throat and breast smooth; a coarsely granular patch of skin between the thighs posteriorly, the granules apparently occurring also in the skin of the belly.

Dimensions.—Tip of snout to vent, 35 mm.; width of head, 15 mm.; tip of snout to posterior border of tympanum, 12 mm.; diameter of eye, 4 mm.; diameter of tympanum, 2.5 mm.; fore leg from axilla, 21 mm.; hind leg from vent, 53 mm.; vent to heel, 32 mm.

Color (in alcohol).—The ground color has badly bleached and altered, due to poor preservation, and appears now as a pale olive-buff. The color pattern is very distinct, however, and is unlike that of any other known *Eleutherodactylus* from Hispaniola. A broad pale band between the eyes is emphasized posteriorly by a narrow brown irregular line caused by the grouping of small brown dots which thickly cover the upper anterior parts of the body, the snout and forelegs, less thickly on the posterior parts and hind legs. The back of the thighs is strongly marked by very characteristic coarsely-reticulated dark brown blotches on a very light background. A few similar blotches appear on the front of the thigh and on the sides near the groin. The entire lower surface appears to be immaculate olive-buff. The sides of the snout and head are thickly peppered with small brown dots which are not arranged in any definite pattern.

Variation.—There are three other specimens of this species (U. S. N. M. Nos. 72618–20) with the same data as the type, but in even poorer condition. They all show the perfectly distinctive dark blotches on the back of the thigh and in the region of the groin. One of these, 72619, shows a brown semicircular line bordering the upper part of the tympanum on what appears to be a faint glandular ridge. The interocular light band may also be plainly seen on this frog. The other two specimens are devoid of head markings.

In 72620, a small individual somewhat less shriveled than the type, the disk of the third finger very nearly covers the tympanum. In 72619 only

is the granulation of the belly skin very apparent, the other specimens having suffered considerably in the mutilation of this part of the body. On none of the paratypes can any longitudinal glands or dorsolateral folds be made out, this species evidently being of the smoother skinned ones. The paratypes are all smaller than the type, measuring respectively 28, 29 and 32 mm. from snout to vent.

Fresh material from the type locality will be needed to confirm some of the characters given in the description. In the key, the new form falls nearest to *auriculatoides*, from which it may be readily told by the color pattern of the thighs.